



Jehu "John" HAY

## 1 Jehu "John" HAY

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Birth: 1732-1738, Chester, Pennsylvania  
Birth Memo: [Two sources - see Research Notes.]  
Death: 2 Aug 1785, Detroit, Upper Canada [1]  
Burial: Aug 1785, Detroit, Upper Canada [1]

Research: John Hay is the father of Richard Beranger Hay, spouse of Mary Frobisher. He is also the father of several daughters and at least three sons, Henry and John being Richard's older brothers.

John Hay was first identified via a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*. It would appear that he was born in the British colony of Pennsylvania, of Scottish parents, between 1730 and 1740 (one account says in 1732, another 1738). He fought in the "French war" [Seven Years War] which ended in the peace of 1763; and it appears that he held a Commission in a Corps called the *Royal Americans* in 1756 (sic), and served afterwards at Fort Niagara and at Detroit. He appears to have retired from active service in 1763, likely when his regiment was disbanded. He remained in Detroit where he was appointed as town major (sic) and Indian agent. In 1778, during the American rebellion, he accompanied Governor Henry Hamilton of Detroit in an expedition to the country on the Wabash (now the State of Indiana) where they were taken prisoners at Vincennes by an American force under General Clark, and sent as prisoners to Virginia. He was liberated in 1781, in an exchange of prisoners and went to England where he received the appointment of Governor or Superintendent of the post of Detroit. He rejoined his family (who had remained in Detroit) in 1782. He resided there as Governor until his death in 1785. His three sons refer to him as Governor Hay. [2]

Two regiments of the British Army have been numbered the *60th Regiment of Foot*. The one applicable to the above noted Court Case will be *The King's Royal Rifle Corps*, a British Army infantry regiment originally raised in colonial North America (recruited from American colonists) as the *62nd (Royal American) Regiment of Foot* in 1755, and then renumbered as the *60th (Royal American) Regiment of Foot* in 1756. [3]

Peter E. Russell, in *The Canadian Dictionary of Biography* refers to John as Jehu HAY, an army officer, Indian department official, and lieutenant governor of Detroit; probably b. at Chester, Pennsylvania; m. 1764 Julie-Marie (sic) Réaume at Detroit, and states they had a large family; d. 2 Aug. 1785 at Detroit.

Jehu Hay purchased an ensigncy in the Royal Americans (60th Foot) and was formally commissioned on 2 Apr 1758. He was assistant engineer at Fort Niagara (near Youngstown, N.Y.) in 1760 and from about the beginning of August 1761 was adjutant there. On 27 April 1762 he was promoted lieutenant and shortly after was sent to Detroit with Henry Gladwin. Hay played an active role in the defence of the fort against Pontiac's siege in 1763 and his diary is a major source for the history of this episode. The disbanding of much of his regiment in 1763 caused Hay anxiety over his prospects, especially when his improvident father died that year and left him responsible for a brother and sister. On Gladwin's recommendation he was made fort major in August 1764. Later that fall, however, he was placed on half pay.

In February 1765 Hay sought employment in the Indian department from Sir William Johnson and in mid 1766 was appointed commissary for Indian affairs at Detroit with a salary of £200 a year. In this capacity he supervised trade with the Indians, attended conferences, and procured intelligence on Indian affairs.

As a result of the British government's decision in 1768 to turn over responsibility for Indian affairs to the colonies, the department's funds decreased and the commissaries were discharged as of 25 March 1769. Hay did not secure another appointment in the department until early 1774, when he was made the Indian agent at Detroit. At this time Thomas Gage commissioned him to tour the Ohio valley and report on the increasingly chaotic situation there. Hay left in July but had to turn back because of the hostility of the Shawnees, who were at war with Virginia.

In 1775 Detroit received a lieutenant governor in Henry Hamilton. He and Hay became close, and by 1778 Hay was Indian agent, acting engineer, barrack master, and Major, commanding six companies of the local militia. He played an important role in Hamilton's expedition against Vincennes (Ind.) in the fall of 1778, supervising preparations, obtaining intelligence, conferring with the Indians, and leading the advance party in the final successful approach to the fort. Over the winter he assisted in rebuilding and supplying it. When George Rogers Clark attacked Vincennes in February 1779 Hay took part in the negotiations for its surrender. Clark believed that Hamilton and Hay were responsible for Indian raids on frontier settlements in Kentucky and the Ohio valley and spoke of executing them as murderers. Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia shared Clark's hostility and delayed releasing them as long as he could. They gave their paroles on 10 Oct 1780, proceeded to New York, and sailed for England on 27 May 1781.

On 23 April 1782 Hay was appointed lieutenant governor of Detroit as a reward for his service, and he reached Quebec late in June. He soon came into conflict with Governor Haldimand, who was unwilling to change the command at Detroit at what he felt to be a critical juncture in the western campaigns. Haldimand did not want to remove the commandant, Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster, or to insult him by requiring him to serve under an ex-lieutenant. By the end of October 1783 he had decided to transfer De Peyster to Niagara and sent Hay to Detroit.

Hay reached his post on 12 July 1784. He was soon in trouble with both Haldimand and the inhabitants about the enforcement of strict and unpopular British controls over shipping on the Great Lakes, and about expenses at Detroit, the eviction of non-residents, and the removal of local records to Quebec. Once again he was the man in the middle and could satisfy neither party. He repaired Detroit's fortifications and barracks and worked well with McKee, an old associate, in gathering intelligence and conducting diplomacy among the tribes. His health was poor, however, and he died on 2 Aug. 1785. [4]

Russell cites: Clements Library, Jehu Hay, diary. [Henry Bouquet], *The papers of Col. Henry Bouquet*, ed. S. K. Stevens *et al.* (19v., Harrisburg, Pa., 1940–43). *The capture of old Vincennes: the original narratives of George Rogers Clark and of his opponent, Gov. Henry Hamilton*, ed. M. M. Quaife (Indianapolis, Ind., 1927). G.B., Hist. mss Commission, *Report on the manuscripts of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville . . .* (2v., London, 1904–10), II, 225–48. *Johnson papers* (Sullivan *et al.*). *Michigan Pioneer Coll.*, IX (1886), X (1886), XI (1887), XIX (1891), XX (1892). *The siege of Detroit in 1763: the journal of Pontiac's conspiracy, and John Rutherford's narrative of a captivity*, ed. M. M. Quaife (Chicago, 1958). M. M. Quaife, *Detroit biographies: Jehu Hay* (Burton hist. coll. leaflets, VIII, [Detroit], 1929), 1–16. N. V. Russell, *The British régime in Michigan and the old northwest, 1760–1796* (Northfield, Minn., 1939).

John Hay appears as an Ensign in the *Regimental Chronicle and List of Officers of the 60th, or the Kings Royal Rifle Corps, formerly the 62nd, or the Royal American Regiment of Foot* in 1758 thru 1762, inclusive. Note that one "William Hay" is granted the rank of Ensign, effective 24 May 1758. He appears in the Officer's Lists, along with John in 1759, 1760 and 1762. For some reason he is absent in 1758 and 1761. This book, in error, does not show John Hay as a Lieutenant. [A search on "Hay" may fail to find several of these entries; you need to browse the pages for the dates noted.] [5]

On November 29, 1760, Fort Detroit was turned over to the British Army's Roger's Rangers, two months after the capitulation of the French at Montreal.

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Some preliminary Pennsylvania research into tax and land records:

1728 - William Hayes and Henry Hayes are known to be in the original Marlborough Township ("Marbleboro" in some records).

1753 - East Marlborough tax assessments: William Hayes; David Hayes; Isaac Hayes; and Henry Hayes (Freeman).

1753 - Fallowfield tax assessments: Joseph Hays; James Hays.

1753 - West Marlborough tax assessments: Henery (sic) Hayes; John Hayes; and George Hayes (Freeman).

The procedure in colonial Pennsylvania for acquiring land was to purchase a "warrant" which only set forth the acreage of land, then to have a survey performed from which a "patent" (deed) was prepared describing the precise boundaries of the tract.

1733 - William Hays purchased a *Warrant* for 100 acres, 29 Jan 1733; William Hays granted a *Patent* for 73.8 surveyed acres, 4 May 1738. Vol A1, p. 64. Survey C76, p. 137 (Marbleboro Township) Chester County, Pennsylvania.

1738 - William Hays purchased a *Warrant* for 250 acres, 4 May 1738; [Name blank, I presume William Hays] granted a *Patent* for 176 surveyed acres, 13 Feb 1750. Vol \_\_, p. \_\_. Survey A18, p. 163 (Fallowfield) Chester County, Pennsylvania

1741 - William Hays purchased a *Warrant* for 250 acres, dated 6 Feb 1741, page 446; John Hay granted a *Patent*, 14 Mar 1754. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. [Pennsylvania State Archives - RG-17 - Records of the Land Office - PATENT INDEX, A and AA SERIES, 1684-1781. ] Survey A50 285, or D32 102. Derry Township (plus some info too small to read).

1743 - John Hays purchased a *Warrant* for 250 acres, 6 May 1743; Robert Turner granted a *Patent* for 188 surveyed acres, 12 Jan 1750. Vol A17, p. 337. Survey \_\_, p. \_\_ (Fallowfield Township) Chester County, Pennsylvania.

1746 - William Hayes purchased a *Warrant*, for 325 acres 80 pcs, 6 May 1746, page 351; William Hayes granted a *Patent* for 325 acres 80 pcs, dated 11 Jun 1747. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. [Pennsylvania State Archives - RG-17 - Records of the Land Office - PATENT INDEX, A and AA SERIES, 1684-1781. ]

1751 - John Hays purchased a *Warrant* for what appears to me to be 20 surveyed acres, 30 May 1751. It is in Marbleboro Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

1758 - William Hays purchased a *Warrant* for a Lot, dated 1 Sep 1758; John Hay granted a *Patent* for the Lot, dated 3 Jun 1760, page 291. In York County, Pennsylvania. [Pennsylvania State Archives - RG-17 - Records of the Land Office - PATENT INDEX, A and AA SERIES, 1684-1781. ]

Note that Lancaster County was spun off from its parent County of Chester in 1729. East and West Marlborough Townships, in Chester County, were spun off from Marlborough Township in 1729. East Fallowfield Township is contiguous with West Marlborough Township.

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Jehu's family (suspect): [http://www.1stexamcram.com/trees/dekeyser/vft\\_despage.php?idno=011068](http://www.1stexamcram.com/trees/dekeyser/vft_despage.php?idno=011068)

Spouse:	Marie Julie RÉAUME
Birth:	27 Jan 1748, Detroit, New France [6]
Death:	23 Mar 1795, Detroit, Northwest Territory [7]
Burial:	ca Mar 1795, Detroit, Northwest Territory [7]

Research: Marie [Julie] first identified as the wife of John Hay, and I believe the mother of Henry, John and Richard. [7]

Marie [Julie] will be the mother of John Hay's "several daughters," and the three sons, mentioned in a the Court Case, *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*. [8]

Réaume is pronounced Ray-ohm.

Henry Hay's Journal, entry dated 27 Jan 1790: "This is my Mother's Birth day - God bless her - 42 years of age." [6]

There appears to be a well researched history on the Réaume family, but it offers little on Julie other than her birth on 22 Jan 1748, and her death on 23 Mar 1795. No citations given. [  
<http://web4.uwindsor.ca/users/u/urquhar/main.nsf/inToc/6FE35D4A187B7B1E852570D30059C039> ]

In the early years, St. Anne Parish (Detroit) buried their dead in the church, or just outside of the stockade. These remains were moved several times as the city expanded. In 1869 the remains of the early Fort Pontchartrain (Fort Detroit) were moved to a mass grave without any marker, at Mount Elliott Cemetery. The French Canadian Historical Society of Michigan has erected a marker to commemorate the early parishioners.

Marriage: 1764, Detroit [9]

Children: Henry (1765-1813)  
John (1769-1841)  
Richard Beringer Ensign (ca1775-<1846)

## 1.1 Henry HAY

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Birth: 4 Sep 1765, Detroit, Upper Canada [10]  
Baptism: 11 Sep 1765, Detroit, Upper Canada [11]  
Death: 1813, , Lower Canada [12]

Research: Henry Hay, "Lieut 1st RCV," [1st Bn. Royal Canadian Volunteers] was first identified as a witness to the marriage of Richard Beranger HAY and Mary FROBISHER.

Henry was also a commissioned officer in the 8th Regiment of the Line, serving in Canada. [2]

The 8th Foot arrived in Canada in 1768, and its 10 Companies were dispersed to remote settlements around the Great Lakes. The 8th remained in Canada until 1785, and I presume Henry will have served during the latter part of its time in Canada. [13]

1789 - In the winter of 1789-90, Henry was employed by William Robertson (a Detroit Merchant), and sent to work at Miamitown (modern-day Fort Wayne, Indiana). During his stay, he kept a Journal of his activities, which provides an interesting insight into frontier life. He mentions members of his family: his brother Meredith (p. 306) and brother Johnny (p. 315). [14]

Henry's original Journal was in a calfskin cover, both covers yielding the name *P H Hay*. However, it is to be noted that the Journalist signs his name *Henry Hay* within the document. It is believed that *P H Hay* and *Henry Hay* are the same individual. The records of St. Anne Parish yield a baptism for a *Pierre Hay*, 11 Sep 1765; while there is no further mention of *Pierre's* name in the register, the name *Henry* does appear as a witness to other baptisms in 1787 and 1792. [15]

1790 - Both Miamitown settlement and the trader's establishment were destroyed by General Harmer's army in 1790. [ <http://archive.lib.msu.edu/MMM/JA/09/a/JA09a001p005.pdf> - footnotes pp. 177-78 ]

1796 - Henry left Detroit circa 1796, prior to it being handed over to the Americans under the terms of Jay's Treaty. [10]

1798 - Henry was granted Letters Patent in November 1798 for lands in Upper Canada, totalling some 1500 acres. The south half (100 acres) of Lot 7, in the 6th concession of Woodhouse Township was to become the subject of litigation in the Court of Queen's Bench, circa 1847. Henry died intestate, and without issue in 1813. [16]

Woodhouse Township is in Norfolk County, Ontario, near Port Dover on Lake Erie. Concession 6 is about 5 miles north of the lake.

No Children

## 1.2 John HAY

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Birth: 1769, Detroit, Upper Canada [17]  
Death: 1841, Belleville, Illinois [18]

Research: John first identified as a brother of Henry and Richard Hay, via a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*. [17]

In 1779, during his father's captivity, he was sent to Montréal to be educated, remaining there until his father's death in August 1785. He then returned to Detroit where he lived until 1792. At this time he was hired by Messrs. Todd & McGill, Montréal merchants who were trading in the West. At the termination of his contract he remained in Michillimackinac until 1795. He then moved to St. Louis, prior to November 1795, where he married a young French Canadian woman, who was born in 1779 at Cahokia, in the territory which is now the State of Illinois, and had one son. In 1798, or 1799, he moved to Cahokia where he then resided, and where 13 of his 14 children were born, until 1826. In 1826 he moved to nearby Belleville, another town in the State of Illinois, where he resided until his death in 1841. [16]

It would be John's son, born in the St. Louis area, who would become the lessor of the plaintiff, in the Court Case *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*. [16]

John Hay, a respected territorial official, was the postmaster of Cahokia from 1801-1814. He was a close personal friend of Meriwether Lewis. [  
[http://www.lewisandclarktravel.com/index.php/site/meriwether\\_lewis\\_betrayed\\_by\\_cahokia\\_postmaster\\_john\\_hay/](http://www.lewisandclarktravel.com/index.php/site/meriwether_lewis_betrayed_by_cahokia_postmaster_john_hay/)  
]

It would seem that while John lived in the United States, his sympathies remained with his British roots. In fact, he took no part in the War of 1812 and continued to sympathize with the British side. [19]

Cahokia: In today's terms Cahokia is in St. Clair County in Illinois, near the Missouri border. It is about 2-miles east of the Mississippi River, and about 5-miles south of St. Louis, Missouri. It was first settled by the French in 1696.

## 1.3 Richard Beringer HAY Ensign

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Birth: ca 1775, Detroit, Upper Canada  
Death: bef Apr 1846, Montréal [20]  
Death Memo: [Date inferred via Court Case, locality my assumption.]  
Occupation: 1st Batt RCV, 1798; Land Surveyor, 1805 onward.

Research: Richard first identified in his Marriage to Mary Frobisher.

The Marriage Register for Christ Church, Montréal indicates that Richard was 22 years of age when he married; and that he was an “Ensign in the first Battalion of Royal Canadian volunteers”. There is no indication of who his parent's are; although Henry HAY, Lieut 1st RCV is a Witness.

It is interesting to note that one Captain Richard Beringer Lernoult was Commandant of Fort Detroit (1774-1779) when Richard was born. It would seem reasonable to conclude that Richard's father named him after the Captain.

1800 - One Richard B. Hay is listed as a Mason; a Member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Kingston. [21]

1805 - Richard B. Hay to draw a salary of 10s sterling per day, as first clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, from 3 Aug 1805. [Journals of the House of Assembly, Lower Canada, 1906, p. 201.]

1812 - Richard is listed as a Land Surveyor, and an employee of the Provincial Government's Survey Office: “Arpenteurs employés dans l'Office de l'Arpenteur Général: Messrs R[ichard] B Hay and Nathaniel Coffin.” [See the Civil List for the Province of Lower Canada, 1812.]

Richard was deceased prior to April, 1846. [22]

Spouse: Mary Angelica FROBISHER  
Birth: 1776, Québec City, Colonial Québec [20]  
Birth Memo: [Date and locality via a Court Case, “Richard Hay vs. Hunt,” 1846.]

Research: Mary Frobisher first identified via her Marriage to Richard B. Hay. Mary's middle name, Angelica, is via a Court Case, noted below. [20]

**Caution:** Further research is needed to determine if “Mary” (see Marriage) and “Mary Angelica” (see Court Case) are truly the same individual, or if I have conflated two individuals into one.

Given Mary's age of 21 at marriage, I would estimate Mary's birth at 1776-77; about two or three years before Joseph's and Charlotte's marriage.

Did not record any baptismal entries while searching L.H. Lafontaine's [Catholic] *Extraits de Registres*, 1756-1822, NAC M-868, or the Protestant Register for the parish of Montréal, 1766-1787, NAC C-3023.

Could Mary's parents have moved to Québec City from the British Colonies to the south? By 1776, some Loyalists, in what is now the United States, were being forced out of the American controlled territories. In fact, the first seeds of revolution appear to have been planted about two years earlier, say 1774. By 1776 the British were pretty well bottled up in New York City and Boston; with the vast outlying territories subject to growing pressures for independence.

1790 Federal Census, Massachusetts, indicates that William FROBISHER had one male over 16 and two females (no age) living with him at his residence. Could Mary, who married in Montréal 1798, perhaps be his daughter? (Mary would have been about 13 years old in 1790.)

1798 - The Marriage Register for Christ Church, Montréal indicates that Mary was 21 years of age when she married; and that she was “of the City of Montréal Spinster”. While there is no indication of who her parent's were, the list of Witnesses to the marriage include many notable members of Montreal's Society. The Witnesses include Joseph Frobisher, suggesting to me that Mary and Joseph are possibly related.

1846 - In April of 1846, there is mention of Mary Angelica Hay, widow of Richard B. Hay, being sworn and examined at her residence, at Dalhousie Square, Montréal by John Samuel McCord, a Circuit Judge within and for the District of Montréal in the Province of Canada. (Her testimony was related to her recollection of slavery being prevalent in the late 18C. The Judge also notes that she signed her name as “An Hay”.)

“... at the residence of M. A. Hay in Dalhousie Square as aforesaid, I continued the taking of the Depositions in this Cause as follows. Mary Angelica widow of the late Richard B. Hay Esquire in his life time of the City of Quebec Esquire, of lawful age, being produced sworn and examined on the part of the Defendant deposed and saith; I am not related to the parties in this cause nor interested in the event of this suit. I was born in the City of Quebec in the Province of Canada about the year 1776. I have a very clear recollection that slavery existed in Canada during my youth - many of our friends in Quebec were slave holders, and about the year 1790 I remember that my father sold a slave called [no name in source document], at auction, at Quebec and that such a sale was questioned on the ground of its validity - In 1790 - or 1791 I left Quebec for Kingston and after residing there two or three year or perhaps four I returned to Quebec and found that [slaves] were still owned & possessed by their masters in the same way as when I left - The ownership and possession of slaves in Quebec was a general thing and spoken of as a matter of [fact] - I have no knowledge that the right to hold slaves was ever questioned in Quebec or in Canada at that time.” [20]

Dalhousie Square is located at the corner of Notre-Dame Street and Berri Street in what is now Old Montréal.

In another Court Case, *Richard Hay vs Hunt*, Mary is described as being “altogether confused and in error as to dates” when questioned about her knowledge about Richard’s family. One Josephine Berthelote, another witness in the Court Case, is identified as being a sister “of Richard Hay’s wife.” [23]

Note that one Isabella Frobisher (sic), a Methodist widow of the City of Quebec was buried in 1849. Could she be Mary Angelica’s mother? If so, she would likely be close to, if not older than 90 at the time of burial. Also recall that Mary suggests her father “sold a slave [I presume at Quebec City] in 1790.” Last, are “Mary” and “Mary Angélique” the same person, or two individuals (i.e., two marriages).

Marriage: 4 Dec 1798, Montréal [24]  
Marr Memo: Have photocopy [original entry, Christ Church]

Mr. Richard B. Hay Ensign in the first Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, aged twenty two years and Mary Frobisher of the City of Montreal Spinster, aged twenty one years, were married by Licence the Fourth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-eight. Contracting Parties: RB Hay Ens’n 1 R.C.V. and Mary Frobisher [both signed]. Witnesses: Simon McTavish; L: de Salaberry, Major --?--, 1st Bn R.C.V.; Nicholas Montour; H. Bailly Ensig(?) Batt RCV; Alexander Henry; J Frobisher; Henry Hay Lieut. 1st R.C.V. [all signed]

Note: The name “Berringer” has been added to the record, directly above the “B” in “Richard B. Hay”. While the name Beringer, or Birranger appears in some documents, the usual entry appears to be either Richard, or Richard B. Hay in the Anglicized documents. Some French documents appear to use Richard Birranger dit Hay.

Children: Louisa Sarah  
Marie-Angélique

### 1.3.1 Louisa Sarah HAY

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Research: Louisa first identified as a daughter of Richard Hay, via a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*, 1846. [25]

An unverified internet site suggests Louise Sarah Hay was born 21 Dec 1813, at Montreal. She married Augustin Cuvillier 16 Mar 1837, at Montreal. Died 11 Feb 1869, at Marchand (sic).

Spouse: Austin CUVILLIER

Research: Austin first identified as the spouse of Louisa Sarah in a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*, 1846. [25]

### 1.3.2 Marie-Angélique BIRRANGER dit HAY

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Research: Angélique first identified by the Archivist at McGill University, in “The Genealogy of the DESRIVIÈRES Family... “ (July 1996). [26]

Angélique and Henry were to have at least four children, two of which married and had issue.

“Mary Angelica” is identified as a daughter of Richard Hay, spouse of “Henry Desrivières.” via a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*, 1846. [25]

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DESRIVIÈRES, Marie-Angelique BIRRANGER (Dite HAY), fl 1843-1854. Marie-Angélique BIRRANGER (sic) was the wife of Henri Desrivières (1804-1865), the son of François Amable Desrivières (1764-1830), principal heir of James McGill.

RARE BOOK DEPARTMENT - Originals, 1843-1850, 1853-1854, 8 cm (CH1.S37)

Madame Desrivière's diaries describe social, family and economic life in Montréal and Stansbridge, Québec. The first (1843-1846) and last (1853-1854) volumes are in French, the others in English.[  
[http://www.archives.mcgill.ca/resources/guide/vol2\\_3/gen12.htm#DESRIVIERES](http://www.archives.mcgill.ca/resources/guide/vol2_3/gen12.htm#DESRIVIERES) ]

Spouse:	Henri Trottier dit DESRIVIÈRES
Birth:	24 Nov 1804
Death:	12 Nov 1865
Father:	François-Amable Trottier dit DESRIVIÈRES (1764-1830)
Mother:	Marguerite-Thérèse TROTTIER

Research: Henri first identified by the Archivist at McGill University, in “The Genealogy of the DESRIVIÈRES Family... “ (July 1996). [26]

“Henry Desriviers” is identified as the spouse of Mary Angelica, d/o Richard B. Hay, in a Court Case: *Richard Hay vs. Hunt*, 1846. [25]

**Henri Desrivières** (ca 1805 – November 12, 1865) was a seigneur and political figure in Canada East. He represented Vercheres in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1841. The son of François Desrivières, he acquired the seigneurie of Montarville with François-Pierre Bruneau in 1819. Desrivières took part in the Lower Canada Rebellion but was never arrested. From 1836 to 1840, he served as judge in the court of special sessions of the peace; he also was prefect for Missisquoi County. Desrivières married Marie-Angélique Hay. He resigned his seat in 1841 to allow James Leslie to run for a seat in the assembly. He died at Stanbridge. [27]

Marriage: 16 Oct 1832 [26]

## Sources

1. Detroit History, <http://historydetroit.com/people/index>, People -> People with Bios.
2. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, p. 372.
3. Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King's\\_Royal\\_Rifle\\_Corps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King's_Royal_Rifle_Corps).



4. Library and Archives Canada, The Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online, <http://www.biographi.ca/EN/index.html>, (Sep 2012), See Jehu Hay (in Volume IV).
5. The Internet Archive, <http://www.archive.org/index.php>, <http://archive.org/stream/regimentalchroni00walluoft#page/n9/mode/2up> [pp.75-83.].
6. Ibid. <http://www.archive.org/stream/fortwaynein1790007981hayh#page/338/mode/1up>.
7. Detroit History, <http://historydetroit.com/people/index>, People -> People with Bios [see Hays].
8. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, p. 373.
9. Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, See Jehu Hay (in Volume IV).
10. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, p. 372.
11. The Internet Archive, <http://www.archive.org/index.php>, <http://www.archive.org/stream/fortwaynein1790007981hayh#page/300/mode/1up>.
12. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, p. 367, p. 372.
13. Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8th\\_\(The\\_King's\)\\_Regiment\\_of\\_Foot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8th_(The_King's)_Regiment_of_Foot).
14. The Internet Archive, <http://www.archive.org/index.php>, <http://www.archive.org/stream/fortwaynein1790007981hayh#page/n0/mode/1up>.
15. Ibid. <http://www.archive.org/stream/fortwaynein1790007981hayh#page/299/mode/1up> [p. 299.].
16. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, pp. 367-390.
17. Ibid. p. 367.
18. Ibid. p. 376.
19. Ibid. p. 377.
20. Washington University in St. Louis, Talus - Court Records, [http://talus.artsci.wustl.edu/courtRecordsHtmlTwo/ccr1842.06794.268\\_NER.html](http://talus.artsci.wustl.edu/courtRecordsHtmlTwo/ccr1842.06794.268_NER.html), 2012, [http://talus.artsci.wustl.edu/courtRecordsHtmlTwo/ccr1842.06794.268\\_NER.html](http://talus.artsci.wustl.edu/courtRecordsHtmlTwo/ccr1842.06794.268_NER.html).
21. J. Ross Robertson, *History of Freemasonry in Canada, Part 1*, p. 601.
22. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854.
23. Ibid. p. 379.
24. Archives Nationales du Québec, 535 avenue Viger Est, Montréal, Québec H2L 2P3. ANQ-M, 1798, Christ. Ang. f 24.
25. James Lukin Robinson, Esq., *Report of Cases Decided in the Court of Queen's Bench*, XI, Henry Rowsell, Toronto 1854, pp. 367-368.
26. National Archives of Canada: MG25, Series G33, Desrivieres Family Collection, p. 4, 24 Oct 2001.
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